

Brownfields *“Nuts & Bolts”*

The Private Financing Climate

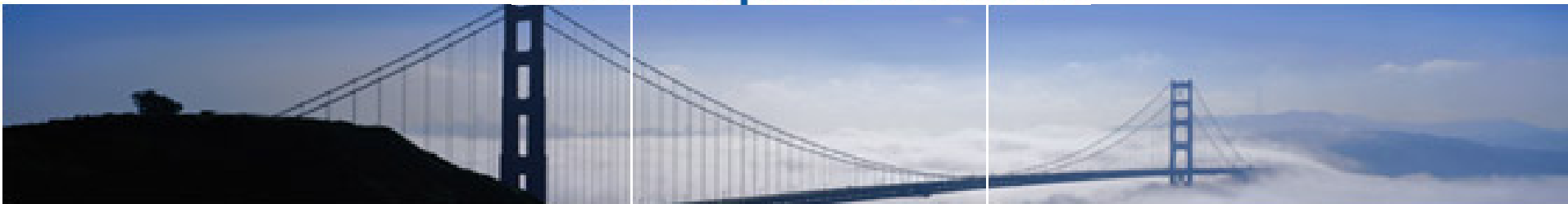


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Partnerships are Key to Brownfield Financing – But Who Should Play?

- **Public sector**
 - Federal, state, and range of local governments
- **Quasi-public sector**
 - Development, port, housing authorities
- **Non-profits**
 - CDCs, CBOs, universities, cultural-social institutions
- **Private sector**
 - Lenders, developers, investors, transaction support partners

Brownfields Financing Challenges: Finding the Right Public-Private \$\$ Mix

The key is knowing your site

- Reuse objectives
- Specific site barriers
- Site economics
- Site redevelopment schedule
- Applicable resources and tools
 - *cash*
 - *technical/non-cash*





Attracting Private Capital: Timing Questions

Like any real estate deal, *brownfield projects* need to answer 3 key \$\$\$ questions –

- What's needed, how much, in what order, and who has it?
- What is the staging/time frame for necessary project components?
- How can costs be recovered or reduced?





Attracting Private Capital: Meeting Traditional Needs in a Brownfields Context

3 key \$\$\$ needs –

- *Operating capital* – short-term financing to fund pre-development activities
- *Construction loans* – short- or medium-term financing to cover construction costs
- *Long-term financing* – conventional mortgage loans with a maturity of 25 to 40 years

Brownfield Financing Challenges

Attracting private sector investment to brownfield sites – public and non-profit sectors can help by providing assistance in...

- Reducing risk
- Maximizing return

...Easy in theory, difficult in practice -- especially at tough sites or in tough market locations

- Role of redevelopment financing incentives

...This is how communities can establish the climate that invites private investment

Brownfield Financing Challenges

Impact of Contamination on Financing Redevelopment

Conceptualizing and Planning the Project
Economic Analysis for Marketing the Project

Dealing with Stigma

\$ for Site Assessment

Additional Underwriting/Site Development/R.O.R. Costs

**\$ for Preparing a Cleanup Plan and Taking It Through
VCP/State/Local Regulatory Agencies**

\$ for Cleanup

“Regular” Real Estate Construction/Development Costs
When Site is “Shovel Ready”

Most Common Private Real Estate Financing Sources

- **commercial banks**
- **mortgage banks and brokers**
- **pension funds/institutional investors**
- **property owners self-financing/owners' equity**

Lender/investor Issues: *Why Do they Act the Way They Do When You Say “Brownfields”?*

INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS:

- **Market policy-making structure**
- **Sphere of activity or market niche**
- **Level of sophistication and knowledge**
- **Comfort level with new cleanup technologies**
- **Past experience**

Lender/investor Issues: *Why Do they Act the Way They Do When You Say “Brownfields”?*

PROCESS FACTORS:

- **Does the project make good credit sense?**
- **Are regulators comfortable with the proposed approach?**
- **Is the bank officer comfortable with:**
 - **Developer/developer expertise in brownfields?**
 - **Environmental/technical consultants?**
 - **Proposed end-use (i.e., industrial v. residential)?**

Lender/investor Issues: *Why Do they Act the Way They Do When You Say “Brownfields”?*

Tools that help them expedite reuse

➤ **Legal tools:**

- NFA letter, indemnifications, deed restrictions, institutional controls, covenants not to sue

➤ **Private financial tools:**

- Escrows, collateral discounts

➤ **Public financial tools:**

- Grants, loans, tax credits, guarantees, other mechanisms

➤ **Environmental insurance**

- Is it available? Does it make financial sense for the project?



Lender/investor Issues: *Why Do they Act the Way They Do When You Say “Brownfields”?*

OVER-RIDING CONCERNS:

- Certainty of collateral value over time
- Soundness of marketing plan – is the end use something that anybody wants?
- Ongoing compliance with institutional controls
- Cleanup cost/financing and timing concerns
 - VCP process
 - Grant application, approval, and disbursement time





Singing the private sector financing tune...

*Federal tax incentives that can be linked
to brownfield redevelopment – all at
little or no cost to the project....*

- **Rehabilitation tax credits**
- **Low income housing tax credits**
- **New markets tax credits**
- **Energy Policy Act of 2005 tax credits**
- **Brownfield expensing**

Advantages of Using Tax Incentives in Brownfield Projects

- Increase project's internal rate of return
- Ease borrower's cash flow by freeing up cash ordinarily needed for tax payments
- Some credits can be sold for cash, or syndicated to attract additional investment
- Credits attract different players to the redevelopment table
- Not subject to competitive public grant process

Rehabilitation Tax Credits

- Taken the year renovated building is put into service
- 20% credit for work done on historic structures, with rehab work certified by state
- 10% credit for work on “non-historic” structures build before 1936; no certification required

Rehab tax credits: Renaissance Grand Hotel – St. Louis, MO

- Developer led public-private partnership that renovated two defunct historic landmark hotels, in addition to 23-story new construction
- Project included the old Statler Hotel, built in 1917 -- the 1st air-conditioned hotel in the country
- Kimberly-Clark Corp provided tax equity for several million dollars in **historic rehabilitation tax credits**
- *Credit as leverage* – Financing package included tax exempt bonds, brownfield cleanup tax expensing, empowerment zone tax incentives



Old Northampton Fire Station -- Northampton, MA

- Old Northampton Fire Station, built in 1872, shut down in 1999
- 13,000 sq. ft. building redeveloped into office space, small scale retail
- Adjoining property, used by the fire department for maintenance activities, being redeveloped into a residential and studio space
- Total project costs -- \$1.6 million
- **Cash flow impacts of rehab tax credits a key part of the economic viability of this project**



Low-Income Housing Tax Credits

- **Can encourage capital investment in affordable housing projects on brownfield sites, other targeted sites**
 - *States get a population-based allocation for distribution to communities and non-profits*
 - *Louisiana has received **\$123 million**, from 1987 to 2005, supporting **40,000** units*

LIHTCs: Albina Corner – Portland, OR

- 3/4 acre Albina Corner is adjacent to a bus line and near a major light rail station
- Area is gateway to several inner-city neighborhoods, where small scale contaminants have deterred reuse.
- Site redeveloped into a mixed-use area that includes 48 units of low-income housing built over 12,000 square feet of commercial space; includes a child care center and a second floor courtyard and play lot
- **LIHTCs** one of 14 funding sources.



LIHTCs: Brian J. Honan Apartments – Boston, MA

- Allston-Brighton CDC saw an opportunity to develop former Legal Seafoods fish processing plant into affordable housing
 - Environmental assessment funding, **low-income housing tax credits** key parts of financing incentive package needed to attract capital, convince funders that the project would work
 - **Result** – affordable units in a sustainable development: green energy, pedestrian access to groceries, shops, transit



New Markets Tax Credits

- Gives investors federal tax credits for making equity investments in designated Community Development Entities (CDEs) for use in low-income communities
- CDEs use their allocations to make loans or investments in “qualified businesses” and development activities – which may include:
 - *Community facilities such as health or child care*
 - *Charter schools*
 - *For-profit and non-profit businesses*
 - *Homeownership projects*
- **\$1.5 billion** in NMTCs allocated in 2006 to 27 CDE’s identifying LA as a market service area

New Markets Tax Credits: Bethel Center – Chicago, IL

- Bethel New Life, a faith-based CDC, used \$1.5 million in NMTC allocation to develop 23,000 sq.ft. Bethel Center on an abandoned site adjoining an elevated rapid transit station
- Center houses employment and day care services, 6 commercial storefronts
- LEED gold certified



Energy Efficiency /Alternative Energy Source Tax Credits

ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 2005 TAX CREDITS

- Commercial building deduction of up to \$1.80 per sq. ft. for buildings that achieve a 50% energy savings target
 - *Up to 60 cents per sq. ft. for buildings meeting at least a 16^{2/3} % target*
 - 30% credit business solar energy tax credit, from 1/1/06 thru 12/31/07
 - *10% starting 1/1/08*

Brownfield Cleanup Expensing Tax Incentive

- **Deduction pegged to cleanup costs, which allows new owners to recover cleanup costs in the year incurred; only incentive targeted to private site owners**
- **Can include:**
 - *Site assessment, cleanup, monitoring costs*
 - *Costs related to install/monitor institutional controls*
 - *State VCP fees and associated costs*
 - *Removal of demolition debris*
- **Original incentive expired 12/31/03; most recently extended until 12/31/07 (retroactive to 1/1/06)**

Alliance Environmental/Goodwill Fire Department – West Chester, PA

- 8.5 acre former pharmaceutical property and dump site in economically distressed area
- Cleaned and redeveloped by Alliance Environmental
- Now, location of Good Will Business Park: 100,000 sq. ft. of retail, public service facilities including fire department and district court
- Incentive provided Alliance with nearly \$800,000 in tax relief



T.R. Thickston Glass Company, Bloomington, IN

- Former recycling center with foundry waste
- Project spearheaded by environmental consulting firm familiar with tax incentive
- **Incentive saved about \$80,000 in tax liability,** used to support cash flow until redevelopment occurred
- **Result** -- Site leased by T.R. Thickston Glass Company; created 3 jobs





Charlie's contact information

For further information.....

For additional examples and information....

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